

ROOSEVELT ADVISES TAFT TO STUDY LINCOLN

Says He Found Fault with State-
ment Colonel Quoted from
Emancipator.

PUTS "MAN ABOVE DOLLAR"

Asserts President Has Intrusted
His Fate to Gallinger, Crane,
Barnes and Others
Like Them.

Manchester, N. H., April 13.—In a reply to a recent statement attributed to President Taft, Theodore Roosevelt tonight criticized his successor in office pointedly, speaking in Mechanics' Hall here, the President favored government of the people by a "representative part of the people."

"Mr. Taft, I've no doubt, meant well," Colonel Roosevelt continued, "but in practice his own actions have shown that that governing part would be. He has intrusted his fate now to a certain constituent portion of that representative part. They are Senator Gallinger, Senator Crane, Senator Aldrich, Mr. Barnes, cruelly known as 'Boss Barnes,' Mr. Cox, of Ohio, and others like them."

"I once said that I believed in both the man and the dollar, but that when the interests of the two conflicted and one had to yield I put the man above the dollar." President Taft, in commenting upon my remarks, said:

"When the demagogue mounts the platform and announces that he prefers the man above the dollar he ought to be interrogated as to what he means thereby."

"I want to point out this fact: My statement was not original. It was a quotation from Abraham Lincoln. When Mr. Taft alluded to the demagogue who made that statement he was alluding to Lincoln. I don't think it would be necessary for me to be sensitive about being called a demagogue for quoting Lincoln."

"The President then asks what Lincoln meant. Inasmuch as the interrogation is asked of Lincoln, I will answer for Lincoln and then for myself. If Mr. Taft had ever read the letter of Lincoln in which that quotation occurs he would find it referred to the slavery question, in which he put the man above the dollar."

In explaining what he meant Colonel Roosevelt referred to several instances in which, he said, the courts had rendered decisions contrary to the interests of the people, and he declared that the courts had overturned laws which put the man above the dollar.

"I've given the answer that would have been given by the demagogue on the platform—that was Lincoln," said the colonel. "And I've given the answer in my own case. And, if I may be permitted to advise, I would suggest that the President study his Lincoln before commenting on my next time."

President Taft's remarks, to which Colonel Roosevelt referred, were made in his speech at the Lincoln Day dinner of the Republican Club of this city, in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf on February 12 last. Mr. Taft said:

"It has been said, and it is a common platform expression, that it is well to prefer the man above the dollar, as if the preservation of property rights had some other purpose than the assistance to and the uplifting of human rights. Private property was not established in order to gratify love of some material wealth or capital. It was established as an instrumentality in the progress of civilization and the uplifting of man, and it is equality of opportunity that private property promotes by assuring to man the results of his own labor, thrift and self-restraint."

"When, therefore, the demagogue mounts the platform and announces that he prefers the man above the dollar he ought to be interrogated as to what he means thereby—whether he is in favor of abolishing the right of the institution of private property and of taking away from the poor man the opportunity to become wealthy by the use of the abilities that God has given him; the cultivation of the virtues with which practice of self-restraint and the exercise of moral courage will fortify him."

TAFT MEN CLAIM DELAWARE
Almost Solid Delegations to State Convention from All Counties.

Wilmington, Del., April 13.—Republican primaries were held in the three counties of the state today for the election of delegates to the state convention to select six delegates to the Chicago convention. The Taft leaders say that while the national delegates will be uninstructed they will be for the nomination of President Taft. Four of the six will be United States Senators Richardson and Du Pont, Congressman Heald and Governor Pennell.

In New Castle and Kent counties the election of Taft delegates was unanimous. In Sussex County five delegates favorable to Roosevelt were chosen out of a total of forty-two.

According to the Taft leaders, the total Roosevelt strength in the state convention will be five out of a total of 160 delegates.

TAFT MEN CLAIM IOWA
President's Supporters Say He Will Control Convention.

Des Moines, Iowa, April 13.—Senator Albert B. Cummins finished his fight for delegates to the Republican State Convention at Cedar Rapids on April 13 by winning five of the six counties in Iowa that held conventions today. Floyd, Cherokee, Winnebago, Marshall and Muscatine counties instructed for Cummins and Cedar County for Taft.

John Brainerd, secretary to Senator Cummins, issued a statement tonight claiming the state convention for Cummins.

The Taft forces issued a statement giving President Taft 75 delegates, which, if correct, means control of the convention.

NORTH CAROLINA DIVIDED
Leaders Agree on Sixteen for Roosevelt and Eight for Taft.

Charlotte, N. C., April 13.—North Carolina's representation at the Republican National Convention will be divided so as to give sixteen delegates to Roosevelt and eight to Taft. Announcement to this effect was made today by the State Chairman, John H. Morehead, after a conference of party leaders to arrange a new plan of organization.

Under the new plan it is provided that the delegates at the convention shall be distributed according to the relative strength of each candidate. Under the old plan the winner of a state convention received the full strength of the vote of that state in the national convention.

BANK DEFAULTER, DYING, IS GUARDED BY POLICE

Continued from first page.

were two letters, which were really of no importance. Both were written by former guests of Arnold's at his mansion in New Berlin to New York friends, telling of the fine time which they had at Stone Manor, the Arnold residence in the village. The publication of them would have served to create only a hearty laugh at the expense of the cashier by his associates, and nothing more. But the guilty knowledge which weighed day and night on Arnold's mind had turned him in the end to a man who in secret trembled before the awful pictures which his mind conjured up should the real story of his inner life become known. The approach of the alleged blackmailers unnerved him, and this was the beginning of the end. An investigation was begun and the confession followed.

Arnold a Power in the Bank.
Arnold was the actual head of the institution. The president of the bank and his board of directors were mere figureheads as far as the transaction of business was concerned. It is doubtful that in years had a director carefully examined the bank's books. They knew little more of the business than the ordinary stockholders. Arnold, since he was appointed cashier of the bank over thirty years ago, has been the sole person who has done business for the bank. His advice was taken on every security accepted for loans.

For several years past Arnold has lived a life of ostentation in New Berlin. Last year he purchased a \$5,000 automobile, and a few weeks later paid several thousands more for another costly car for his niece. It was a familiar sight in New Berlin to see the splendid carriage from the Arnold mansion swing through the village, drawn by a pair of blooded cobs and driven by a liveried coachman, with a footman in the rear.

Got Money Through Wife, He Said.
Arnold received a salary of only \$1,500 a year, but he explained his wealth by saying that it had come to him through his wife. The latter was Georgianna Harrison, whose home was in Fond du Lac, Wis. She was a noted singer, and as Arnold was the possessor of a magnificent bass voice they eventually met in New York, whether both had gone to be present at some musicals.

Mrs. Arnold's father, William Harrison, so Arnold reported, was the inventor of a railway mail rack, upon which he had secured a patent and which he sold to the United States government. He amassed a fortune estimated by Arnold to be close to \$2,000,000. At his death he left his wife a large sum to his wife and an annuity of \$12,000 a year to Arnold. By wise investments and this income Arnold gave out that he had secured a fortune.

A year ago he built the bungalow, which now adorns the site on which also stands the main house. This bungalow cost him \$25,000.

It is known now that Arnold used thousands of dollars' worth of securities placed in the bank by others to cover shortages made by the money he took from the actual deposits. Another method used by him was to make fraudulent entries of certificates of deposits. His peculations, it is said, have extended over many years.

RIVAL MANAGERS DISAGREE
Taft Headquarters Claim 341 Delegates.

Washington, April 13.—Wide divergence in the claims of pledged delegates and a difference of sixteen between the totals of delegates selected up to date, exclusive of Pennsylvania, marked the rival statements issued by the Taft and Roosevelt managers today.

The Taft headquarters claimed 341 for President Taft and conceded 43 to Colonel Roosevelt. The Roosevelt managers claimed 151 and conceded 43 to Taft. In the Roosevelt statement, 146 were listed as contested and 106 as unopposed.

The total number of delegates selected up to today, as presented by the Roosevelt managers, is 510; while the Taft records show only 464. In Louisiana, the Taft headquarters claimed 5 delegates had been chosen; while the Roosevelt managers took credit for a full delegation of 20 for the colonel. The Taft statement showed a total of 22 delegates selected in Michigan; the Roosevelt statement, based on reports from State Chairman Frank Knox, gave the total of selected delegates as 25.

PUBLICITY BILL REPORTED
House Committee Wants All Campaign Gifts Made Public.

Washington, April 13.—The House Committee on Election of President and Vice President, favorably reported today the Henry bill, which would provide for the publicity of all contributions to campaign funds, together with their disbursement, intended to advance the candidacies of the aspirants for the highest two federal offices. The vote was unanimous.

The Henry bill would require each political headquarters or committee interested in Presidential elections to file with the clerk of the House a statement of the contributions and expenses within thirty days after the calling of the nominating conventions and every fifteen days thereafter until thirty days after the convention.

The statements, which would be held in the Senate for public inspection for two years, would show not only total contributions and expenses, but the names and addresses of all persons contributing, promises for or advancing \$100 or more; the aggregate of amounts less than \$100; names and addresses of all persons or firms to whom political headquarters or committees disburse of promises more than \$10 each, and the aggregate of all under \$10. The penalty clause prescribes a maximum of \$1,000 fine or one year's imprisonment, or both.

An effort will be made to crowd the measure through Congress and make it applicable, if possible, to the present campaign.

"HALF FOR TAFT IN MISSOURI"
This Is Secretary Nagel's Prediction After Trip to St. Louis.

Washington, April 13.—Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who returned to Washington today from a political trip to St. Louis, said he believed that Missouri's thirty-two district delegates to the Republican National Convention would be equally divided for President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt. The remainder of the district conventions will be held within the next few weeks.

Secretary Nagel said no one could predict accurately the result of the state convention in Missouri April 25, when four delegates-at-large will be chosen. There are enough contests, he said, to turn the outcome either to Taft or Roosevelt.

LA FOLLETTE'S MAJORITY 84,291
Gets Solid Delegation in His Own State—Wilson Leads Clark.

Madison, Wis., April 13.—With official returns from all except one small county, Onondaga, from the recent Presidential primary and election in Wisconsin for delegates to the national conventions, Senator La Follette is shown to have received 121,529 votes and President Taft 7,523. La Follette's majority being 84,291. La Follette gained the solid Republican delegation.

The total Democratic Presidential vote was 87,555, of which Wilson received 45,990; Clark 2,251; Wilson's majority, 8,558. Of the twenty-six delegates to the Baltimore convention Wilson got thirteen and Clark six. One unpledged delegate, Thomas J. Fleming, was elected in the 4th District.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Owing to the holding of primary elections in Pennsylvania yesterday, full returns from which could not be obtained in time for use in The Tribune's editions this morning, the weekly tables of delegates-elect to the Republican and Democratic national conventions, usually appearing on Sunday, will be published in The Tribune to-morrow.

BUSBY BLAMES LANDLORDS

Speaker at Single Tax Dinner Shifts Burden from Trusts.

Not the trusts, but the landlords, are responsible for the conditions to-day, according to George L. Busby, speaker at the twenty-sixth annual dinner of the Manhattan Single Tax Club at Kall's Restaurant, Park Place, last night.

"That men are out of work," said Mr. Busby, "is due to the fact that few own the land. Capital and labor are so ignorant that they do not recognize their common enemy. Capital and labor are allied in a common cause against the monopoly of the land. The interests of capital and labor are identical. Both should seek release from the trap in which they are held."

"I do not mean to say that all landlords make money. I believe that 95 per cent of the speculations are failures. The single tax does not mean that there would be a change of title. It would merely concentrate tax on land."

Among other speakers were William H. Berry, ex-treasurer of Pennsylvania; Charles Frederick and Harris R. Cooley. Many out-of-town guests attended.

M. L. SCHIFF SAILS

With Family on the Olympic—Toscanini Also.

Mortimer L. Schiff, son of Jacob Schiff, the banker, sailed for Southampton yesterday on the White Star liner Olympic, accompanied by his wife and children. He said he would spend four months abroad, giving most of his time to an automobile trip through the Continent. Mr. Schiff said he was making the trip solely to get what he considered as a much needed rest.

On the same steamship was Monsignor Robert Hugh Benson, a son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury and a convert to the Catholic Church. He came here several weeks before Lent and gave a series of Lenten lectures at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, in this city. "My farewell can be expressed in one sentence," he said, "I am glad that I am going to this city. 'No country in the world can surpass America for genuine hospitality and kindness. I think that expresses briefly, yet fully, how I appreciate my reception here.'"

Arturo Toscanini, musical director of the Metropolitan Opera House, sailed on the Olympic on his way to Buenos Ayres, where he has a lucrative contract to conduct operas. Before embarking for South America Signor Toscanini will make a short visit to his home in Italy.

Among others on the big liner were Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, C. H. Goddard, Lord and Lady Ashburton, A. K. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Morgan and David Scott.

NEW FISH FOR AQUARIUM

Shipment of 125 Species Arrives from Near Key West.

The New York Zoological Society yesterday placed on exhibition at the Aquarium a recently purchased collection of fishes that were shipped from Key West, Fla., and vicinity. The important part of the collection is made up of 125 species and black grouper, the largest of the group variety, which are commonly known as Jewfish. Last summer Danforth Ferguson presented the Aquarium with a collection which included a Jewfish that is estimated to weigh 250 pounds, and is about five feet long. This specimen has lived throughout the winter in the large central pool of the Aquarium and it was deemed advisable to acquire some of its like.

The shipment included something like 125 specimens, representing thirty species. The biggest schoolmaster fish ever exhibited here, blue parrot fish and other beautiful colored and oddly shaped specimens familiar to tropical waters are among the shipment. Chairman Grant, formerly an assistant at the Aquarium, handled the transportation of this large shipment.

MRS. MASSEY ASKS DIVORCE

Her Father-in-Law, Ex-Pennsylvania Railroad Official, Opposes His Son.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Dover, Del., April 13.—Proceedings for divorce were begun here today by Mrs. Clara Clark Massey against her husband, George Gordon Massey, who, it is alleged, has deserted her and has not been in Delaware for some years. The suit was begun in the interest of their four little children, who are the largest of the group variety, which are commonly known as Jewfish. Last summer Danforth Ferguson presented the Aquarium with a collection which included a Jewfish that is estimated to weigh 250 pounds, and is about five feet long. This specimen has lived throughout the winter in the large central pool of the Aquarium and it was deemed advisable to acquire some of its like.

The defendant's school, George V. Massey, of Philadelphia, who lately retired as general solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has sided with the plaintiff and against his son.

The elder Mr. Massey is particularly fond of his grandchildren, and they, in turn, idolize him. It is said that the suit for an absolute divorce and custody of the children was begun at his request. It is believed the divorce will not be contested.

N. Y. U. HOST TO "PREP" BOYS

Annual Schoolboy Field Day Brings Out 425 Entries.

The annual preparatory school day of New York University will be held next Saturday at University Heights. One of the main objects of the meet is to enable men from the secondary schools to become acquainted with the university and its work, thus leading many to enter the institution in the fall.

Track teams sent from thirty or more schools will compete and cups and medals will be awarded to the winning teams. Four hundred and twenty-five acceptance have been received to the five hundred invitations sent out. A large number will arrive on Friday afternoon to be present at the reception held that evening at the various fraternity houses, and at the interclass basketball games and freshman-sophomore "cane sprays."

ROOSEVELT'S AUNT DEAD

Mrs. James A. Roosevelt Was in Her Eighty-eighth Year.

Mrs. Elizabeth Norris Roosevelt, wife of the late James Alfred Roosevelt and daughter of the late William Fishbourne Emien, of Philadelphia, died yesterday at her home, No. 4 West 57th street, in her eighty-eighth year. The funeral will be held privately at the convenience of the family.

Mrs. Roosevelt had been a resident in this city for thirty-five years. She was born in Philadelphia. Her husband died in 1888. She leaves two children—Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt and William Emien Roosevelt, the banker, of this city. Two children died several years ago, these being Mary Emien and Alfred Roosevelt.

Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt was a nephew of Mrs. Roosevelt, who had eight grandchildren and four great-grandchildren, all of whom are living.

BRYAN STIRS HEARERS AT JEFFERSON DINNER

Wilson and Gaynor Reforms, He Declares, He Has Been Advocating for Years.

NOT A CANDIDATE, HE SAYS

"Give Me a Chance to Fight for Progressive, That's All I Want," Asserts the Nebraskan.

After three long hours of speeches at the Jefferson dinner of the National Democratic Club at the Waldorf-Astoria last night William Jennings Bryan, thrice Democratic nominee for the Presidency, electrified his audience by a vigorous launch into the issues of the coming campaign that seemed to make him loom up as a big factor in the Baltimore convention, although he asserted that he was not a candidate for the nomination.

"I am not a candidate for the nomination as President on the Democratic ticket," he said. "I believe there are many men in the Democratic party who can poll more votes than I can. Give me a chance to fight for a progressive. That's all I want."

Following with his address, after Governor Wilson and Mayor Gaynor had spoken, each advocating his favorite reforms, Mr. Bryan took up the most salient of their points and made them his own by declaring that he had been working for them for years.

"I have been here before," he said, amid laughter, "but never under such favorable conditions. I am glad that a man has said here what Jefferson would have said, and they tried to drive me from your precincts for criticism less strong."

Saying how glad he was that a man who expressed his opinions about courts in such a frank manner had been elected Mayor of a great city, while another, who spoke freely about the referendum and recall was the Governor of an Eastern state, Mr. Bryan exclaimed:

"Oh, what a chance! Oh, what a chance!"

"With those two radicals to precede me how could you reject my moderate speech? Is this the East? Am I living, or is this a dream? The new East!"

"With those two speeches applauded in New York and Roosevelt carrying Pennsylvania what is the world coming to? What would the people here do to Jefferson if he came back to advocate his principles?"

"I know what they did to me; I know that when I tried to imitate him, and tried as best I could, I know what they did to me. I know that they allowed the predatory interests to coerce people to consent to the enslavement of men to privileges."

Direct election of Senators, the primaries and all other recent changes Mr. Bryan attributed to the influence of the Democratic party, and said that, although his reputation here as a prophet was somewhat impaired, he ventured to predict that soon the President would be elected by direct vote. He referred to the law that made it a penal offense for corporations to contribute campaign money and exclaimed:

"Our countrymen, if we only had that law in '81."

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who in many quarters is looked upon as a probable Democratic choice for the Presidency, was unable to attend the dinner, and sent a letter of regret that was read instead of his expected speech.

The reception accorded by the members of the National Democratic Club to the men prominently mentioned in connection with the party's nomination for the Presidency was of a heartiness and acclaim so uniform that not the least inference could have been drawn as to which of them might be credited with the slightest degree of preference.

Governor Dix, Senator O'Gorman and Thomas E. Donnelly, president of the club, formed the center of the group that attracted the attention of all during the reception that preceded the dinner. They shook hands cordially with Mr. Bryan, Governor Wilson and Mayor Gaynor as they arrived, and they in turn exchanged greetings of equal warmth with themselves.

The keynote of the speeches was taken from the occasion celebrated and Thomas Jefferson's conception of a democratic government was applied by all to the conditions now existing in the country, and the speakers tried to draw inferences as to how the author of the Declaration of Independence would have acted if confronted with similar political and economic conditions.

Senator O'Gorman laid the foundation to the oratorical feast in an eulogy of Jefferson and a description of the principles laid down by the founder of the Democratic party. Governor Wilson followed with an account of the achievements of great Democrats from the Empire State like Samuel J. Tilden and Grover Cleveland.

Mayor Gaynor spoke again in favor of amending the Constitution of the United States providing a constitutional convention every twenty years to report necessary amendments to be submitted to the people, and he again criticized the conditions, which, he said, had nullified beneficial legislation through a strained interpretation of the Constitution in regard to the words liberty and property. Then came Governor Wilson with a speculative inquiry into what the possible attitude of Jefferson toward problems like those of the tariff, the trusts and currency reform of the present day might be.

In his letter Champ Clark said, in part: "My regret at my enforced absence from your dinner is the greater because I had hoped to extend a hand of cordial good fellowship to your other guests, whose names, like my own, will be presented at Baltimore for the nomination by the Democratic party as its candidate for the Presidency. That is an ambition which any American citizen may worthily cherish, and any honorable assistance proffered to him without detracting in the slightest degree from the qualities of any other aspirant for the same high honor."

To the standard bearer thus chosen and to the platform adopted by him, Governor Wilson said that America had

awakened out of her onetime isolation and had joined the family of nations, ceasing to be the simple, homogeneous, rural nation she was in Jefferson's time. Now her affairs were being conducted through with emotion and the passion that came with strength and growth and self-confidence. But, he said, had Jefferson lived in our time he would have acted upon the facts as they were. Governor Wilson went on:

"We are constantly quoting Jefferson's 'fundamental thought; it was that no policy based upon the privileges and authority of a few, but that its foundations must be as broad as the interests of all the men and families and neighborhoods that live under its monopoly, private control, the authority of privilege, the concealed mastery of a few men cunning enough to rule without showing their power—he would have found it were sure to choke out all wholesome life in the fair garden of affairs. He would have moved against them, sometimes directly, sometimes subtly, but whether he merely moved about them or struck directly at them, he would have met systematic war against them at the front of all his purpose."

As regards the real influences that control our government, he would have asked first of all: Are they determined by the direct and avowed contracts of opinion? He would have found that they were not; that, on the contrary, our government as it has developed has been the result of a hundred covert and ambushes; that the opinion of the nation makes little noise in the conventional politics of the day; that the argument of the hustings and the floor of the representative body is but a mere mask for the real influences that control our government."

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GIRL AND CHILD SHE STOLE ARE FOUND

Continued from first page.

Fleischman made one wild rush as she saw her baby, laughing and gurgling in her uncle's arms.

"My baby!" she exclaimed, seizing the child and clasping it to her breast, showering kisses on its neck and head.

Wrapping a shawl she brought with her around the baby, she got into a taxicab, paying no attention to the kidnapper, forgetting her in her joy, and with as many of her relatives as could get in with her, was driven home.

Then Captain Werzansky questioned the girl, and she told him four different stories. She said she had spent the nights with an aunt in The Bronx, "somewhere near 143d street," and the days in moving picture shows. Then she said she had walked the streets continually, begging money now and then for food for herself and milk for this child. Next she said she had been with her mother in East New York, and a moment later denied it.

She said that after she took the child she walked into Central Park to look at the flowers. "I love flowers and babies," she interpolated. "But please take me home to my mother. I didn't hurt the baby. Please take me home!"

Continuing with her story, on being prompted by the police, she said that after leaving Central Park she took a Madison avenue car down to 14th street and there took a cross-town car, getting off at Delancey street.

Went to Gouverneur Hospital.
This part of her story is corroborated by a conductor, as is the part that she next went to Gouverneur Hospital "to have an operation performed."

She was known there, having visited it almost weekly since she was operated on there for cancer of the stomach a few years ago. In fact, six operations in all have been performed on her, and this helped to unbalance her mind, along with her experience during the Kishineff massacre, when her father was butchered before her eyes by the Cossacks.

After leaving the hospital she went to Dr. Jacob Sessler's office at No. 228 Henry street, and asked Nathan Gilbaum, the attendant there, who knew her well, for a rocking chair or a cradle for the baby. After she left there, about 6 o'clock on Thursday night, her wanderings with the infant are merely a matter of conjecture.

She was seen, according to one man, near St. Mary's Hospital, in East New York, and he gave her 20 cents to get to Jersey City, where she said she lived. A Chinese laundry ticket that Detective Unger found in her pocket she said she had received for the baby's white pique coat that she had left in a laundry on Pennsylvania avenue, East New York, on Friday night. But in another moment she contradicted this story, saying she had found the ticket, and explaining that she lost the baby's coat.

Wherever she was, she herself became torn and bedraggled and wet to the skin from the rain, but with the baby was kept scrupulously clean, dry and well fed, from the moment she was taken out of her carriage in front of the hospital to the time of her return to her mother, almost sixty hours later.

When Mrs. Fleischman returned to her home with the baby there was a large crowd on the street, part of an overflow that crowded her six-room apartment, and the stairs leading there-to. The reserves had to be summoned.

The breaks in the river dike came so unexpectedly that thousands of persons were caught along the river. The towns of Roseton, Lenexville, Hesper, Enoka, Omega, Tallabona, Mansford and Mason are flooded. South of Tallabona, a dozen more towns will be flooded within twenty-four hours.

The Alaska crevasse and the waters from the break at Panther Park, Ark., will flood practically the entire Tennessee River basin, a large section of East and West Carroll, Morehouse, and Tensas parishes, and a part of Richland Parish, according to present indications. Hundreds of families are marooned on house-tops awaiting rescue.

John M. Parker's plantation, where Colonel Roosevelt made his headquarters during his Southern bear hunt, is under water ranging from six to ten feet in depth. Eighteen lives are in peril at the little town of Roosevelt, named in honor of the colonel following his hunt.

During the last twenty-four hours the Mississippi River then rapidly from Natchez south. The rise at Baton Rouge exceeded one foot.

Washington, April 13.—Senator Newlands introduced today an amendment to the river and harbor appropriation bill increasing from \$3,500,000 to \$5,000,000 the appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi River. He said real protection could be insured only by the use of \$5,000,000 a year for ten years. Mr. Newlands had just returned from the drainage congress at New Orleans.

FLOODS CAUGHT THOUSANDS
Fears That Lives May Have Been Lost in Sudden Break.

Monroe, La., April 13.—It is feared there has been loss of life where the Mississippi flood swept through towns of Northeast Louisiana. This information was received here today from levee board heads who have investigated conditions in the newly inundated sections.